

W A N

He *wan* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.
The skilful shepherd peeld me certain *wands*. *Shakep.*
With a whip or *wand*, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder found it giveth. *Bacon.*
His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast Of some great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*
A child runs away laughing, with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.
Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*
He held before his decent steps a silver *wand*. *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.
Nays, lady, fit; if I but wave this *wand*, Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton.*
Pious bore a buckler in his hand; His other wa'd a long diving *wand*. *Dryden.*

TO WANDER. *v. n.* [from *wand*, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]
1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. It has always an ill sense.
I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakepeare.*
I will go lose myself.

And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakepeare.*
The old duke is banish'd; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakepeare.*

Then came *wandering* by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shakepeare.*
They *wandered* about in sheeps and goats skins. *Heb. xi.*
Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Pf. lix.*

From this nuptial bow,
How shall I part, and whither *wander* down Into a lower world? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise; But my fixt thoughts my *wandering* eye betrays. *Denham.*
A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryden.*
Virgil introduces his *Aeneas* in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Distich.*

2. To deviate; to go astray.
O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Pf. cxix.*
They give the reins to *wandering* thoughts, 'Till by their own perplexities involv'd, They ravel more. *Milton.*

TO WANDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.
The nether flood
Runs diverse, *wandering* many a famous realm. *Milton.*
Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish, will at last consume, *Wandering* that wretched sort. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
See how the *wandering* flocks desert the stony town, And *wander* roads unstable, not their own. *Gay.*

WANDERER. *n. f.* [from *wander*.] Rover; rambler.
Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that still do roam;
But make my strengths such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Johnson.*

By fly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*
The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator, N° 495.*
Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies,
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

WANDERING. *n. f.* [from *wander*.]
1. Uncertain peregrination.
He asks the god, what new appointed home Should end his *wandering*, and his toils relieve? *Addison.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way.
If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.
A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts, would do great service to the studios. *Locke.*

TO WANE. *v. n.* [from *wand*, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]
1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon.
The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waning* of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Waning moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to sink.
A lady far more beautiful Than any woman in this *waning* age. *Shakepeare.*
I will interchange
My *waning* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakepeare.*

W A N

Your father were a fool
To give thee all; and in his *waning* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shakepeare.*

In these confines sly have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waning* of mine enemies. *Shakepeare. Rich. III.*
Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waning* time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

I'm *waning* in his favour, yet I love him.
You say but sorrow in its *waning* form,
A working sea remaining from a storm;
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep.
Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Dryden.*
Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

WANE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Decrease of the moon.
The *waning* of the moon, is thought to make the corn found. *Bacon.*
Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's cave;
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*
You're call upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WANNED. *adj.* [from *wane*.] Turned pale and faint coloured.
Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd*. *Shakepeare.*

WANNES. *n. f.* [from *wane*.] Paleness; languor.
TO WANT. *v. a.* [from *want*, Saxon.]
1. To be without something fit or necessary.
Want no money, Sir John; you shall *want* none. *Shakepeare.*
A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he *wanteth* nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Eccl. vi. 2.*

2. To be defective in something.
Smells do most of them *want* names. *Locke.*
But by fulfilling that which thou didst *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

3. To fall short of; not to contain.
Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n wou'd *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Mit.*

4. To be without; not to have.
By descending from the thrones above,
Those happy places, thou hast design'd a-while
To *want*, and honour thee. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the use of fight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Clarissa.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.
It hath caus'd a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holler.*
God, who sees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps; he neither stands in need of logic, nor uses it. *Baker.*

6. To wish for; to long for.
Down I come, like glitt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakepeare.*
The sylphs to their shades retire,
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dry.*
What *wants* my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison's Ovid.*
Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Clarissa.*

TO WANT. *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.
Nor did there *want* corn or freeze.
Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it *wants*. *Milton.*
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*
We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addison.*

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*
The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts are all before it; where any of those are *wanting*, or imperfect, so much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be deficient.
Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*
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W A N

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden's Dedication to Lord Clifford.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad betide,
Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Roger's Sermon.*

Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*

3. To be mist; to be not had.
Twelve, *wanting* one, he flew,
My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*
Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WANT. *n. f.*
1. Need.
It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*
Parents should distinguish between the *wants* of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*

2. Deficiency.
This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment.
One objection to Civita Vecchia, is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addison.*
The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of not having.
You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.
Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

5. [from *want*, Saxon.] A mole.
WANTON. *n. f.* [I his word is derived by *Minerva* from *want* one, a man or woman that wants a companion. This cynology, however odd, *Junius* silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.
Thou art forward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*; more than well becomes
A man of thy profession. *Shakepeare. Hen. VI.*
Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; dissolute.
My pleasurable joys,
In drops of sorrow,
Men grown *wanton* by prosperity,
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Rescommon.*

3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.
As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods:
They kill us for their sport. *Shakepeare. K. Lear.*
Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakepeare. Merch. of Venice.*
Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields.
How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how sleek and *wanton*
Y' appears, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakepeare.*

4. Loose; unrestrained.
How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

5. Quick, and irregular of motion.
Luxuriant; superfluous.
What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

6. Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* drefs.
Not regular; turned fortuitously.
The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For want of tread are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

WANTON. *n. f.*
1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.
An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South's Sermons.*
To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste. *Shakepeare. Othello.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer.
Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, filken *wanton* brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakepeare's K. John.*
Pais with your best violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakepeare's Hamlet.*

W A R

3. A word of slight endearment.
Peace, my *wantons*; he will do,
More than you can aim unto. *B. Johnson.*

TO WANTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play lasciviously.
He from his guards and midnight tent,
Disguis'd o'er hills and valleys went,
To *wanton* with the sprightly dame,
And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play.
Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise;
Speak things of him might charm the ears.
Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*
O ye mules! deign your blest retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your spring,
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.
WANTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton*.] Lasciviously; frolicsome-ly; gaily; sportively; carelessly.
Thou dost but try how far I can forbear;
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:
But do not *wanton*ly my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WANTONNESS. *n. f.* [from *wanton*.]
1. Lasciviousness; lechery.
The spirit of *wantonness* is fear'd out of him. *Shakepeare.*
Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveness; frolic; humour.
When I was in France,
Young would be as sad as night,
Only for *wantonness*. *Shakepeare. K. John.*
Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day:
As flow'ry bands in *wantonness* are worn,
A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.
The tumults threatened to abate all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles.*
Till *wantonness* and pride
Raife out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

WANTWIT. *n. f.* [from *want* and *wit*.] A fool; an idiot.
Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakepeare.*

WANTY. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse.
A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*

WANTED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *wahpe*, to thock, or deject, is found in *Spenser*; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery.
I his makes the *wanted* widow wed again. *Shakepeare.*

WAPENTAKE. *n. f.* [from *wapun*, Saxon, and *take*, *wapentakum*, *wapentagium*, low Latin.]
Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowell.*
Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR. *n. f.* [from *uerre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]
War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet confisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of *war* becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof. *Shakepeare.*
After a denunciation or indictment of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*
I saw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peasants in the *war* upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*

2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.
The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.
On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

4. The profession of arms.
Thine